THE DALLY UNION.

CREATED AND ALLY CREATE PILL—France with based and search of the most cases of the former pills and the proof of the control of the contro not dispose of them at nome? Is it not evident, then, that the British manufacturer had better abandon his market in this country altogether, than make even the palry reduction upon his entire production of three per cent? It would be exactly as well for him to burn his exports which he had been

well for him to burn his exports which he had been in the habit of sending to this country; for the reduction of three per cent, upon his whole production would equal the value of them. In answer to this the gentleman from Connecticut said:

"It is a well known fact that the market of this country is by far the best and largest which Great Britain has shroad. Now it was well and truly said by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bariv.) in his discussion of the subject of the corn-laws, that the price of the strile of wheat at home was affected by the price abroad; and, although to surplus produced and consumed at home, the price of that small surplus influenced and often controlled the price of the entire amount raised. This principle is undoubtedly correct. Bhough it totally different from him in the reasoning bases, upon it. Now, sir, it is a well-mown fact, this country is by far the best consumer which creat Britain h is for is:

annactures, and that the amount exported to this country. A quite sufficiently large, if reduced in price by competition here, to affect their market at home, and in other foreign countries."

In the argument to which the gentleman refers, showed why the result would be produced in the use of our agricultural products, and why it would to in the case of manufactured. On that occasion

the entire amount of her production, and of course exerts a greater inducence on the price. In addition to this, the farmer cannot regulate his supply with the demand. The farmer cannot regulate his supply with the demand. The farmers are scattered all over the land, and they cannot by combination adjust the supply to the demand. In this country, where most of the land is cultivated by the labor of the owner of the soil, he has no other occupation than its cultivation, and he makes all he can without reference to the price. Indeed, when the price is low, so farfrom making less, he tries by increased production to make up for the smaller price. His rotation of crops is fixed, and he cannot well change them. His crops are pitched but once a year, and when pitched, they must be saved. The quantity of the crop depends upon the seasons; and for that and the other reasons! I have gives, the farmer cannot adjust the supply to the demand. But it is otherwise with the manufacturers, particularly of England. They are congregated together in large towns, and they can combine. The amount of their production does not depend upon the seasons, or other casualty. They do not own the labor, and are not compelled to find for it employment. Whenever, at any season of the year, they find the supply is likely to outron the demand, and that they will lose more by the consequent fall of prices than they will gain by increased production, they can shorten work, curtail expenses at a day's warning, and adjust the supply to the demand. This constitutes the difference of the two cases."

If this reasoning required confirmation, it would be found in a fact stated by the gentleman himself.

He says:

"In relation to some articles actual combinations have long existed in England to prevent the supply exceeding the demand. For instance; there are but seven establishments in England and Wales for the manufacture of railroad iron. The proprietors of these establishments, and of other extensive manufactures of iron, in the early stages of its manufacture, amounting in all to but twenty-three, have their regular meetings for the purpose of preventing what they call an excessive supply, and of controlling the price of the article in market. They check the manufacture when it is excessive, and, under their arrangement and direction, the fires of just so many furnaces are quenched as are necessary to accomplish this result:

But how is the fact? The sentlement for the excession of the state of the sentlement for t

But how is the fact? The gentleman from New York [Mr. Collin] has shown that there has been no reduction of price in the foreign market since the enactment of the act of 1842. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Colling has accounts for this paradox in a different way. He says that a protective tariff gives the American manufacturer more complete control of the home market, enables him to sell more, and therefore to make more money on smaller profits. And he illustrated by a case of this sort: He says a maker of shoes, for instance, could make more money in selling one hundred pair of shoes at 6 per cent. profit than fifty pair with 10, and consequently he could sell cheaper in the more extensive market. cent. profit than fifty pair with 10, and consequently he could sell cheaper in the more extensive market. The illustration is very well, if it suited the case. But it does not. The difference of our imports of manufactured articles under a high and low tariff has not been estimated higher than 10 or 15 per cent., which upon our entire imports of manufactured articles would be from five millions to six millions. This sum upon the entire amount of our home production would not be more than 2 per cent., if that. Now, can any one believe that such a small extension of the market would enable the manufacturers to make any perceptible diminution in their

dends.
12# per cent
10# per cent
9# per cent.
9 per cent
14 per cent
10# per cent.
7 per cent
8 per cent.
0# per cent.

I have not included the allowance for loss of interest, and for fire insurance, amounting to a little more than one per cent. because these are charges which equally attach to all other pursuits. My own opinion is, that at this time the profits are generally much larger than these. But I have selected this statement because its authority cannot be disputed, and because the greater portion of the time it covers was during the operation of the compromise act. Well, sir, ought not the manufacturers to be satisfied with these profits? In what other pursuits are as large ones made? I can answer for the farmers it is difficult for us to make ends meet, to say nothing about profits. Sir, on an average, the farmers in my State do not clear two per cent. on their investment. And in making this statement I answer another argument, and that is, if we reduce the tariff, misunfacturers will be thrown out of employment, and engage in agriculture, and become competitors in place of our customers. They will scarcely give up ten per cent. to take two, and quit an employment yielding good profits, to engage in one which yields little or none, and which, as those gentlement tell us, would be made still worse by the increased competition by this division of labor.

In answer to this the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Wistingor] says that almost any of the stocks of the New England factories may be had at a small advance, many of them at par, and not a few below it; and from this he infers that their profits cannot be so exorbitant as is represented.

The facts to which the gentleman refere can be I have not included the allowance for loss of inter-

rew below it; and from this he infers that their profits cannot be so exorbitant as is represented. The facts to which the gentleman refers can be easily accounted for. I see from their own publications that most of the New England factories are owned by joint-stock companies; and that most of them went into operation without their entire-capital being paid up. In other words, that they companies the profits of the most of them went into operation without their entire-capital being paid up. In other words, that they commenced business in debt, to extinguish which much of their profits have to be applied. Consequently the dividends declared were small, although the profits were large. We all know that the price of stocks in the market of the Exchange is generally fixed by the dividends declared. Few persons care and the profits of the profits of the profits of the profits of the exchange is generally fixed by the dividends declared. Few persons care the profits of the profit nxed by the divieness declared. Few persons can rely upon any other criterion; besides, many persons desiring to invest money must receive regularly their dividends for their support, and the stocks of companies making small dividends are always un-der par, no matter how much money they are ma-king and adding to their capital. This I know to king and adding to their capital. This I know to be particularly the case in my own State, especially in our railroad companies. The fact to which reference is made may be accounted for in another way. There has been such an undue encouragement given to manufactures, that most of the capital which can be directed into them has already taken that direction; and there is now a deficiency in the capital which can be so applied. Be this as it may, no one can deny that the actual dividends which a pursuit makes is better evidence of their profits than the can deay that the actual dividends which a pursuit makes is better evidence of their profits than the price of their stocks in the market. I have shown what these dividends are, and that they are greater than the profits of any other pursuit. But there are facts conclusive to show that, even

But there are facts conclusive to show that, even in the opinion of the manufacturers themselves, they can live and do a good business with a duty of 20 per cent., much less 25 or 30.

In March, 1833, the tariff compromise was adopted. We all know the events which led to its adoption. They have been most cloquently portrayed by the gentleman from Indians, [Mr. Ower.] Under its provisions the duties were gradually reduced until June, 1842, after which the highest rate of duty was to be 20 per cent. When it was adopted, and was to be 20 per cent. When it was adopted, and for years afterwards, it was regarded as a solemn covenant of peace, which was never to be disturbed. Mr. Clay, in advocating the compromise, when asked what security the country would have against the violation of its provisions, said:

"What man, who is entitled to the character of an Amer-ican statesman, would stand up in his place, in either House of Congress, and disturb this treaty of peace and smity?" Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, who voted

against the compromise, was equally explicit. He said:

"Suppose that South Carolina should abide by the compromise while she supposes it beneficial to the tariff States and injurious to her, and when that, period shall close, the friends of protection shall then propose to re-establish the system: what homorable men who votes for this bill could system:

friends of protections and state of the south for order or this bill course system: what honorable mon who votes for this bill course system as the honorable mon who votes for this bill course system. The south, from the beginning, showed its determined to the south for the course of the south for the south f

which upon our entire imports of manufactured articles would be from five millions to six millions. This sum upon the entire amount of our home production would not be more than 2 per cent, if that. Now, can any one believe that such a small extension of the market would enable the manufacturers to make any perceptible diminution in their profuse. Two per cent, reduction in their profits on their rentire production would cover the whole amount of the difference of import. And the increased profit which they could make in selling the articles which they could make in selling the articles which they could make in the profits of the manufactured which they could make up this difference is too small to calculate. A profit of ten per cent, upon these ten or affect maintains would not be equal to one-third of one per cent, on our entire production.

But let us examine this proposition a little more narrowly. If this strange effect is produced, how an anticle is composed of three anarticles which ingredients: first, the price of the cast laws of the period of the wook, the wages of labor; third, the profits of the capitalist. For instance, the price of the coat I have only in made up of the price of the wook, the wages of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the labor which has converted it into its present of the converted of the Lowell mills, it will be labor which the capital

add greatly to the consumption of manufactured articles.

If there are any manufactures which cannot exist with the rate of protection which this bill will give them, it shows that the country is not ripe for them and it must be bad policy to force them, by legislation, into premature existence.

The manufacturers, even under the revenue bill we propose, will enjoy advantages which no other pursuit will enjoy. We do not complain of this. But we do insist that the undue protection shall be withdrawn which burdens every other interest. That they have received this undue pretection a simple fact will prove. Professor Tucker, by a calculation based upon the census, endorsed by Mr. Rives in his speech in 1844, shows that the average decimal increase of wealth in the last fifty years in the various branches of industry have been about 50 per cent. while the increase of manufactures for each term of ten years since 1820 has been at the extendinary rate of 284 per cent. No one will pretend that we are naturally as well suited for manufacturing pursuits as we are for agricultural and commercial. Our cheap lands, fertile soil, genial and healthy climate, all fit us admirably for agriculture; and the many articles produced in it, which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, together with the cheapness with which vessels can be built and navigated, give us great commercial advantages, and yet the manufactures have greatly outstripped both. How is this to be accounted for upon any other supposition than that the latter pursuit has received undue legislative protection? This is what we wish to withdraw. We think there is a particular congeniality between agricultural and its sister commercial pursuits, and republican institutions. And we we have seen nothing in the character of manufacturing population engaged in agriculture and commerce, you have no such facilities and inducements to mobs, combinations, and crime, as you have in your crowded manufacturing towns. They ought not to be sought as things to be desired, but

tion not otherwise to be employed. There is a simple test, which every one can apply for himself, to determine whether it is desirable to entice our people into manufacturing pursuits, when they can be so well employed in agriculture and commerce. What father or mother would prefer to see his or her son or daughter put to work in a manufacturing town, with its hot and impure atmosphere, both moral and physical, to being employed in navigation, ploughing the majestic ocean, or engaged in the peaceful and healthful occupation of the farm? What is desirable for one must be so for all.

I confess my solicitude for the success of this bill is very great. Not that I thisk our final triumph can long be delayed. Our triumph is certain; the osly question is one of time. Other nations are throwing off the commercial shackles, the growth of centuries, and we must follow. It is true, in the removal of these respiritions by other nations, which, when they existed were made pretext for inventing similar ones, our tarifficas find new arguments for protection. Before England established the corn-laws, we were asked, will you take her manufactures when she will not take our provisions? Let her repeal her corn-laws, and we will remove the duties from her manufactures. But she no sooner does it than we are told, England has grown rich by restriction, and now she wishes to grow richer by casting it away. Whether she relaxes or not, we are allke to be inexorable. When she maintains the restrictions she finds in existence, we use her conduct as the apology for inventing new ones. When she removes such restraints, we perceive only a deeper plan for bringing about our ruin by cheap productions, which requires of us still more imperiously the multiplication of our repressive and prohibitory enactments! All this will not do; the days of the restrictive policy are numbered. It may drag out a sickly existence for a brief period, but it will pass away, only to be remembered for its folly.

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Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 223
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HAVE now on hand a large and well-selected
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Silk, worsted, and alpaca serges, canvass, paddings, sewing silks, twist, patent threads, buttons, colored cambring selling.

ed cambrics, selicia, &c.
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Cases plain blue and fancy cotton drills, crankies, linings, Mexican mixtures, Nankins, &c. PRINTS. 50 cases new-style prints, comp

New-style mousseline de laines, bereges, balzarines, painted lawns, organdies, alpacas, French chintzes, cashmeres, bombazines; Earlston, Manchester, and domestic ginghams; gingham lawns, lustring and gro de soie silks. DRESS GOODS.

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New-style cashmere d'cose, turkeri, mousseline de laine; plain and embroidered Thibet; together with a splendid assortment of white, scarlet, orange, and mode colored craps shawls of our own importation. HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
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Lovers of music will find the band unsurpassed. The season, commencing the first of June, will end the first of October. Board, \$\$9\$ for one week; \$\$9 per week for two weeks; \$30 per month; \$\$80 for the sameson. For more than one day, \$1 50 per day; 50 cents for a single meal; \$\$2\$ cents for lodging. Children under twelve years of age and servants half price. Horses 50 cents per day; per week, \$\$2\$ 50 per month, \$\$8.

Tri-weekly stages will run from Washington until lat of July; after that time, daily.

There will be a daily line of stages from Fredericksburg after lat of July, previous to which conveyances will be furnished on accommodating terms.

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Vaiters, ivory-handle and other knives and forks, in sets, of fity-one pieces or other

Real silver, and albetta table, tea, and deser spoons Plated German silver and Britannia castors

Cut and plain hall lamps
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Rich cut and plain decanters, clarets, finger every bowls, wine-coolers, champagnes, hocks, &c. makinese goods will be sold, wholesale or retail, at call. good assortment of common goods, new

First quality stoneware, at factory prices
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Gentleman and his Lady, of experience A in teaching, and of accredited ability, to take charge of a female school, established now five years, may obtain a most desirable and permanent situation by immediate application (post paid) to Dr.
H. C. W. Darvilles, Dinwiddle, Virginia. The
gentleman will be expected to take charge of the
literary, and his lady the musical department, and
commence on the 1st of October next.

July 20—4t

NATIONAL HOTEL, June 29-6m

N EW and most expe-ditious line to Pines Point and the other landings on the Potolandings on the Poto-mac, and to persons wishing an agreeable excursion by the Chesapeake Bay to Bal-timore.—The public is hereby advised that on and after Thursday, the 9th instant, the new, quick, and beautiful steamer Mount Vernon will run semiweekly, in connexion with the steamer Powhatan between the mouth of Aquia Creek, Piney Point

and Baltimore.

Passengers by the Powhatan leaving Washing ton at 9 or Alexandria at 91, a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, arrive at Aquia Creek about 12, m., where they take the splendid steamer Mount Vernon, arriving at Piney Point between 5 and 6, p. m. The Mount Vernon thence proceeds to Bal-

where she arrives by 4, a. m., the next timore where site arrives by 4, a. m., the next morning.

Returning, the Mount Vernon will leave Baltimore at 7, p. m., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers by her breakfast at Piney Point and arrive at Aquia Creek by 12, m., where they take the mail steamer Powhatan, and arrive at Alexandria by 4½ and at Washington by 5 p. m.

The Mount Vernon will take in and put out passengers at all the landings on the Potomac.

Passage and fare between Washington or Alexandria and Piney Point, including dinner on the Mount Vernon or Powhatan - \$2 00 Do. to any other landings on the Potomac

Do. to any other landings on the Potomac below Aquia Creek below Aquia Creek 2 50
Do between Washington or Alexandria and
Baltimore, (including meals,) with the
privilege of returning the next day at a
charge of one dollar only 3 00
For further particulars apply to Captain J. W.
Rogers, on bo and the Powhatan, or to
GEORGE MATTINGLY, Agent.

July 6-3taw NOTICE.—The owner or owners of som

NOTICE.—The owner or owners or some machinery stored in my warehouse are notified that the storage and expenses on them must be paid on or before the 1st July, or I shall proceed to sell the same for that purpose.

Z. M. P. KING. TANNER'S Travelling Map of Mexico. June 30 G. TEMPLEMAN.

icksburg after 1st of July, previous to which conveyances will be furnished on accommodating terms.

DAN'L WARD,
May 18—lawtistJuly2awtistAug. Agent.

CARTHEN WARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—The Pursell has just imported per ships Meteor and Georgia, from Liverpool direct aixyy-four crates and hogsheads of earthen ware and China, and from our own manufactories fifty packages of cut, pressed, and plain glass, all of the latest style, which, with his former extensive stock, embraces almost every article in his line of business.

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It is easy of access for all the Atlantic cities. Persons leaving Baltimore in the morning cars will arrive at the depot at three o'clock the same day, where a coach will be in readiness to take them immediately to the Springs.

where a coach will be in readiness to take them immediately to the Springs.

The proprietor feels thankful for the encouragement he has received from the public, and will use every exertion to merit a continuance of it by making those comfortable who may give him a

BRANCH JORDAN, Proprietor. Persons wishing to visit this watering place are referred to my former visiters: Ex-President Tyler, Gen. Roger Jones, Chief Justice Taney, and Hon.

Reverdy Johnson.

Hon Henry Bedinger, of Virginia, and Mr. John C. Rives, Washington.

Rev. Charles C. Austin, and Mr. J. N. Bona-

Judge P. N. Nicholas, and Judge Daniel, Rich Messrs. A. M. Patton, and J. J. Chew, Fredercksburg.

Mr. John Cooper, Col. G. B. Cooke, and Mr. Southgate, Norfolk.

Joseph B. Skinner, Edenton, North Carolina.

Hon. William B. Calboun, Massachusetts.

Richard W. Barton, Virginia.

June 1—TW1awt20July

Winchester Medical College. THE course of lectures in this institution will commence on Monday the 5th day of October and terminate the last of May.

nd terminate the last of May.

The chairs are filled by the following gentlemen:
Hugh H. McGuire; M. D., surgery.

Daniel Conrad, M. D., anatomy and physiology.
J. Philip Smith, M. D., theory and practice of John H. Straith, M. D., obstetrics, diseases of wm. A. Bradford, M. D., chemistry and materia

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The term of instruction being eight months (double the usual period) will afford ample time to the student to revise and keep pace with the lectures, thus obvisting the necessity of preparatory study.

The student will also have frequent opportunities of attending clinics, and the very extensive surgical practice of the professor of that branch will afford a large field for observation and improvement.

Every facility will be offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of practical nantomy.

ugh knowledge of practical anatomy.

The fee for each course of lectures is twenty do The fee for each course of lectures is twenty dol-lars. Dissecting ticket ten dollars. Boarding can be procured in Winchester at a very low rate, perhaps lower than any town of the same size in the Union. Individuals desirous of attending the lectures can procure any information they may wish by applying to either of the professors.

D. CONRAD, M. D., Dean.

Winchester, (Va.,) June 19, 1846.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, Maryland.—The summer session of this institution, which fer four years and a half has been under the direction of Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, (whose works on botany and other sciences, and on subjects of education generally, are so well known) has commenced, under the following organization of officers and teaches: and teachers: Hon. John Phelps, head of the family.

Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, principal. Rev. Wm. H. Clarke, resident chaplain and pro-

feasor of mental philosophy.

Miss H. D. Browne, vice principal.

Misses L. H. Simmons, C. Cornwell, T. J. Guyon, C. Hooker, E. A. Stewart, classical and English Mr. H. Rohbock, Miss E. Brauns, teachers

Mr. H. Rohbock, Miss E. Brauns, teachers opiano, harp, guitar, and organ.

Mr. P. C. Holste, teacher of drawing and paint ing in oil and water colors.

Mons. L. F. Lévin, (Bachelier es lettres de l'University de France, et licencié en droit,) professor of the French and other modern languages.

Miss L. Reed, domestic auperintendent.

Mrs. H. C. Smith, matron.

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streets, Pennsylvania avenue, where we have opened the best assortment of Lace Goods, &c., that was
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and fashionable, and will be sold uncommonly cheap.
Our old friends and customers, who know how cheap
we formerly sold goods, will not get disappointed if
they give us a call, as we are determined to self
theaper than we ever did before, and, if passible, be
more accommodating to the ladies. If any articles
purchased of us do not suit the purchaser, the money
will be refunded. Ladies will do well to call early,
as we have a great many rich cheap goods, a part of
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Fine French-work collars, at any price to suit
customers
Beautiful French-work chemisets, from 75 cents
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A splendid assortment of lace capes, from 75
cents to \$5

To eardening as an art of taste, embracing es

3. To eardening as an art of taste, embracing es

to \$6
splendid assortment of lace capes, from 75 cents to \$5
Nets of all descriptions, from 6; cents to \$2

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\$30,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 30, for 1846. be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1846. 100 prizes of \$1,000, &c.

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ertificates of peckages of 25 whole tickets \$1 do 25 half do do 25 quarter do 4 prizes of \$25,000! \$100,000!

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8,000 6,000 50 prizes of 5,153 50 do 4,000 50 do 2,000 &c. tery—14 drawn ball 50 prizes of 50 do 50 do &c. & 2 prizes of
4 do 2,000 | &c. &c.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$15—halves \$7 50—quarters \$3 75—
Eighths \$1 87
A certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets, \$180 do 26 half do do 26 quarter do do 26 eightha do

\$30,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 32, for 1846. \$30,000 | 10 prizes of

4,000 10 do 4,000 10 do 3,000 &cc. do 2,200 1
66 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$10—Hallots \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Cerüficate of packages 22 whole tickets, \$110
Do do 22 half do 55
do 22 quarter do 27

\$40,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 33, for 1846. drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday 22d of August, 1846 GRAND SCHEME.

1 do 1,600 2 prizes of 1,500 3 do 1,300 5 do 1,250 100 do 500 100 do 400 5,000 3,000 1,000 1,900 1,800 100 dec.,

78 No. lottery—12 drawn ballots. Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 \$35,000!

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Do do 26 half do 60 00
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Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of sackages in the above splendid lotteries will receive he most prompt attention, and an official account of ach drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Addresses

who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington, D. C. July 22-d&cpiftd

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Laconism—a collection of the good says isse men, Byron's Select Works, Charles Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare, Coleridge's Poetical and Dramatic Works, Ovid's Art of Love, Gulliver's Travels, Sorrows of Werter, Little's Poems, Pope's Poetical works, Bacon's Essays, Goldsmith's Essays,

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district, can now be supplied by calling on
W. F. BAYLY, Stationer,
Penn. av., five doors west of 11th st.,
Where a general assortment of the best quality
stationery of all kinds can be had at the lowe
prices.

July 6—co2w [Intelligencer.]

3. To gardening as an art of taste, embracing essays, hints, and designs on ornamental and land-scape gardening.
4. To rural architecture, including designs for rust architecture, including designs for rust architecture.

Edgings of all descriptions, from 1 to 50 cents per yard Good pins, 4 cents per paper Ruches, 6½ cents represents Steel beads, No. 3, 6½ cents per bunch White and black falls, very cheap Fine linen handkerchiefs, from 62½ cents to 54 Point d'Lanco, gimpure, regency, notines, Valenciennes, and French plait laces and edgings, for trimming caps, capes, cardinals, dresses, &c., from 12½ cents to \$2 per yard Children's long and short robes, very cheap Thread and cotton bobbin edgings, from 2 to 25 cents per yard Fine French-work waists for infants, only 62½ cents

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE

VALUABLE The saic of the valuable farm owned
by the late Basil Loveless, and advertised by F. P.
Blair, esq., agent for the heirs, having been postponed on account of the extreme heat, is new for
private sale. This farm contains 206 acres, is about
five miles from the city, on the 7th street turnpike;
120 acres is in wood, a great portion of it in oak
and chesnut, fit for fencing. A more particular description of the farm can be had on application at the
auction store of R. W. Dyer.

If the farm be not disposed of by Thursday, the
lat day of October next, it will on that day be sold
at auction at 4 o'clock p. m. For terms, &c. apply
to
F. P. BLAIR, Agent, or
R. W. DYER,

July 16—lawt1stOctif
Auctioneer.

W. H. Stevens, and Emmons, hatters, No. 1, Brown's Hotel.

SUMMER HATS at reduced prices.—
Sin accordance with our usual custom at this stage of the season, we shall offer the remnant of our stock of summer hais, at reduced prices. We have a limited number of Oregon beaver, white and pearl cassimeres, Panama, Leghorn, and fancy braded hats, in which purchasers may avail themselves of bargains.

of bargains.

We have also on our shelves a fine assortment of elegant, light, French style, black moleakin and beaver hats, to which we invite attention.

July 15—2aw10t

DR. BANNING, of New York, would inform ladies and gentlemen, particularly those of the South, who labor under weakness of the cheat, spine, digestive and spinal systems, that he will be seen through the last of July and the month of August at Saratoga Springs, and will give them immediate relief by his body brace.

July 14—1w

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, July 14, 1846. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th day of the present month, (July.) for transporting from the navy-yard in this city to the navy-yard at New York the following water tanks, viz:

Two sets iron water tanks measuring about 8,300 cubic feet, each set to be delivered in New York in fifteen days from the time the contract for their delivery in made.

July 14-Navy Agent

July 14— Navy Agent.

Notice.—Charles P. Van Ness, esq., having advertised, through the public press, for the will of the late Gen. John P. Van Ness, of the eight of Washington, and the undersigned, widow of the said John P. Van Ness, having also good reason for the belief that such a will does, or at least did, exist, a reward of \$500 is offered for the discovery of the existence or fate of any such will.

And all persons indebted to the estate of said Gen. John P. Van Ness, or having business relations therewith, are hereby cautioned against making psymenta and consummating contracts, or doing any other act or thing to the validity of which the sanction of the undersigned will ratify and carry into effect, at the proper time, all contracts and business negotiations according to the intentions of her late husband.

MARY ANN VAN NESS.

MARY ANN VAN NESS

Rotary Pumps.

THESE pumps have been in use upwards of twelve years, and have given the most entire satisfaction. For simplicity of construction, durability, and convenience of procuring water, they are not equalled by any other pump. They will throw water fifty feet high, or 60 feet in a horizontal line. One of them, arranged as an engine, may be seen it. One of them, arranged as an engine, may be seen the corner of E and 7th streets. They would decidedly useful in case of fire, for watering garden or for washing windows. Orders received by July 16—co6t

FRESH TURNIP SEED, &c.,. 300 lbs. yellow ruta bega 300 "white flat turnip 400 "stubble"

400 " " stubble "
300 " red top "
200 " large Norfolk "
A superior lot of long green cucumbers
With a general assortment of vegetable and flowe seeds, plants, and bouquets, furnished to order a prices more moderate than can be bought elsewhere in the District. J. & H. DOUGLAS,

Florists and seedsmen, opposite State Department July 16-eo2wd&c July 16—co2wd&c

THE Probe.—To those who are able and willing to aid a long afflicted family, three of whom are now under medical treatment, and who lost their all at the great fire in Pittaburg, this valuable book is offered for sale at all the book stores on the avenue, and by the author, at the Exchange hotel. Immediately needed, it is hoped the benevolent will purchase without delay. Refers to Hon. D. Wilmot, M. C., and Hon. S. R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, June 27

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street
Washington,
REFITTED, refurnished, and opened
on the same plan as gave such unqualified set
isfaction during the past winter, at much reduce

prices.

Ladies and gentlemen, also families, can live he cheaper and without all the responsibility, troub and annoyance attendant upon keeping house. These cooks, the most active and obliging waiters well-stocked larder, choice wines, and my own estant services will always be at the disposal of cheats.

C. J. MACLELLAN July 21-3wif

NEW BOOKS.—The American Law of Res Property: By Francis Hilliard, 2 vols. McKenney's Memoirs and Travels, and the Wrongs and Rights of the Indians, 2 vols. in one. Wrongs and Rights of the Indians, 2 vols. in one.
A new supply of—
Sismondi's Literature of Europe, 2 vols.
Life of Leo the Tenth: By Roscoe, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Count Grammont, and Charles the 26
Robt. Hall's Miscellaneous Works
Life of Lorenzo De Medici: By Roscoe
Schlegel's Philosophy of History—all of Bohn's
Standard Library of London books.
Received, and for sale by
July 21 GEO. TEMPLEMAN.

GEO. TEMPLEMAN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

OST, in this city, on Thursday, the 16th is

stant, a leather wallet or pocket-book, containing, one thousand dollar bill of the Merchanti
Bank; Boston; one fifty dollar bill of the same
bank, ten fifty dollar bills of the Mariners' bank,
Wiscasset, Maine; and two five dollar bills. The
above reward will be paid on delivery of the above

to J. M. Johnson, the postmaster of the House of
Representatives in this city, or the finder may re
tain the above reward by remitting the balance

Mr. Johnson.

July 16—tf July 16—tf

MRS. POTTER, Pennsylvania avenue, neat the railroad depot, would be happy to receive private families or transient boarders, April 27—3twtf